® A regulatory and enforcement process to ensure safe management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste during production, use, handling, storage, treatment, and disposal.

- Incentives for reduction of hazardous waste production.
- A policy for encouragement of safe hazardous waste treatment and disposal by individual home owners and industry within the state or local jurisdiction.
- A process to control and restrict the location of hazardous material and hazardous waste activities to protect significant sources of ground water.
- A process for training government, industry, and the public on effective strategies for safe management of hazardous materials and hazardous waste.
- Strategies to encourage all segments of society, including individuals, to manage hazardous materials and hazardous waste properly.

A number of the state and local government programs examined by the committee have some interesting approaches to hazardous materials and waste management that are of particular importance to prevention of ground water contamination.

Florida

The 1983 Water Quality Assurance Act prohibits land disposal of hazardous waste. It also prohibits the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation (DER) from permitting new underground injection control (UIC) wells that inject hazardous waste; old UIC wells are grandfathered. A serious problem is that a good portion of the hazardous waste that is not allowed to be disposed of through the land disposal methods in the state is transported to Alabama, South Carolina, and other states. Florida has no approved commercial hazardous waste facilities that render waste nonhazard-ous through incineration, neutralization, or other processes.

The state is conducting a comprehensive hazardous waste assessment. It is designed to identify all industrial, commercial, and institutional generators of hazardous waste, irrespective of their size. The hazardous waste survey may provide Florida with information useful in determining its long-term hazardous waste disposal strategy.

Florida recognizes that ground water contamination can result from improper disposal of solvents, pesticides, and other organic chemicals by large numbers of individuals. It has conducted some "amnesty days," when individuals or firms can bring hazardous materials to central collection areas. All permit applicants must consider the impact of their facilities on all environmental media, not just ground water.